



1983

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On the Nature of Adolescent Jealousy

A Thesis

Presented to
the Graduate Faculty of the
University of the Pacific

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Arts

by

Mercedes Coto

April 1983

This thesis, written and submitted by

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Dated April, 26th, 1983

Nature of Problems Related to a Definition of Jealousy

Although jealousy is an important subject of research, little empirical research has been carried out (Shepherd, 1971; Shettel-Neuber, Bryson & Young, 1978). There is, first, the ethical risk in any attempt to create jealousy in existing relationships. Furthermore, attempts to observe naturally occurring incidents of jealousy suffer from a lack of adequate experimental control (Shettel-Neuber, et al., 1978). A third problem is the lack of consensus concerning the definition of jealousy (Spielman, 1970; White, 1976). This makes it difficult to pinpoint variables that might affect the incidence and consequences of jealousy (White, 1976). A variety of definitions have been offered by people with divergent theoretical orientations. A definition with which most of the researchers agree thus far is:

Jealousy is a reaction to an actual or perceived threat by another person to an at least personally recognized, previously established, positively valued unit or sentiment relationship (Bryson, 1977; Constantine, 1976; Shettel-Neuber, et al., 1978; Tersmann & Mosher, 1978).

White considers romantic jealousy as a "complex of thoughts, feelings and actions which follow threats to self-esteem and/or threats to the existence of quality of a relationship..."

These definitions involve cognitive as well as behavioral components. He adds that:

Jealousy is. . .a label applied to a complex set of intrapersonal and interpersonal events that occur when the person interprets the alternative relationship between partner and rival as an attack upon self-worth.

But while self-worth is the key component of this definition, there is no further definition of what is meant by it. Smith and Smith (1974), in what may be regarded as a more behavioral approach, consider jealousy not as emotion but rather as behavior, although they do not describe what ranges of behavior may commonly be seen in a jealousy reaction. It is evident that there is a lack not only of consensus but also of an operational definition of jealousy.

Furthermore, there is not consensus regarding existing behavioral measures of the jealous reactions (Francis, 1977). A number of procedures have been used to measure jealousy. Bryson and his colleagues (1980) have provided a situational assessment using a set of four specially made videotapes depicting a jealousy-inducing relationship, an old rival breaking in on a current relationship (Adams, 1980). Lindsey (1979) measured jealousy by assessing cognitive behaviors generated in different social situations. Aronson and Pines (1980) have created a "Sexual Jealousy Inventory" which is a compilation of more than 200 questions to elicit data on almost every conceivable aspect of jealousy and its presumed or possible antecedents and

effects. Using their inventory, statistical analysis of one sample of 53 subjects has yielded correlations between jealousy and certain personal characteristics, circumstances and events (Adams, 1980). White (1976) devised a 35-page "Relationship Questionnaire" that asks subjects to rate themselves on a 9-point scale measuring jealousy and a host of personality traits, attitudes, and actions that could be correlated with it. Bringle and Scott (1979) constructed a "Self-Report Jealousy Scale" to appraise jealousy in social, family and work situations. The scale consists of 20 items, each describing a situation that would make some people jealous. Tipton, Benedictson, Mahoney and Harnett (1978) also provided a self-report personality inventory for the measurement of jealousy.

The self-report technique most frequently employed carries its difficulties. Francis (1977) mentions social desirability and artifactual homogeneity as contributing to erroneous results. By social desirability he means the underreporting of jealousy due to the increasing trend in our society of considering jealousy as a negative feeling. Regarding artifactual homogeneity, Francis is probably making reference to deficiencies of the measurement instrument itself, such as the report of the same patterns of behavior with a non-clear-cut difference among them, due to the way the questionnaire is formulated. Refinement of available instruments is needed along with the development

of other sound methods of measurement (Jaremko & Lindsay, 1979).

Jealousy Related to Romantic Conflict

Conflict may arise when people who surround us fail to meet our needs, or when persons with whom we share limited facilities frustrate our preferred pursuits (Kelley, Cunningham, Grisham, Lefebore, Sink & Yablon, 1978). We may come into conflict with anyone with whom we share a relationship, including those in casual relationships, acquaintances, friends, lovers and spouses. Of special importance here is the conflict that may arise between lovers, i.e., romantic conflict.

Kelley et al. (1978) say that a practical reason for studying sex differences in conflict arises from the importance of the heterosexual relationship itself. "The course of heterosexual relationship has important ramifications in every society, affecting such diverse phenomena as family structure, child rearing, and economic arrangements" (p. 13). Obviously, when they mention heterosexual conflict, they are making reference to what is called here a romantic conflict.

Many questions present themselves. For example: is there an identifiable pattern of behaviors in romantic conflict? Which are the important variables leading to romantic conflict? Is a romantic conflict different in any important way from a friendship conflict? What are the possible outcomes of a romantic conflict, a civilized

breakup, a crime, a suicide, a rearrangement in the relationship? Which variables relate to the determination of the outcomes?

Jealousy is a variable that is clearly related to the onset of a romantic conflict. Writers and researchers concerned with jealousy refer to it alternatively as sexual jealousy, romantic jealousy and heterosexual jealousy. We will assume that these all make reference to the same phenomenon, that is, to a variable that may lead to a conflict in a romantic-love relationship.

Why It Is Important to Study Adolescent Jealousy

White (1976) considers two compelling reasons why jealousy should be studied:

1. The potential social relevance of the research. Crime statistics indicate that jealousy is the motive in 5 to 10% of all murders, constituting one to two thousand deaths a year (F.B.I. Uniform Crime Reports, 1969-1974). Podolsky (1961) maintains that jealousy is a chief motivation in the incidence of homicide. Wolfgang (1958), in his study of criminal homicide in Philadelphia, concluded that the third most common motive was jealousy, accounting for 12% of the crimes studied. Also, Wolfgang stated that a review of 500 homicides reported by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1939 indicated that approximately 30% were due to domestic quarrels and jealousy, and that "practically all killing arise under the stress of emotions of fear, hatred, anger, jealousy, or greed about trifles".

Stearns (1924) found that in Massachusetts, among 100 homicides, there were 33 due to a quarrel over a woman. Jealousy is also implicated in many divorces (Shepherd, 1971) and cited as a major cause of marital maladjustment (O'Neil & O'Neil, 1976).

2. Jealousy research has great potential theoretical significance. Knowledge of jealousy may extend the understanding of the ways people fall in love, select a mate, resolve conflict with those they love, and deal with threats to self-esteem.

To White's (1976) two reasons for studying jealousy may be added a related third reason, the important involvement of jealousy in the problems of adolescents. Jacobziner (1965) reported that one out of every 1,000 adolescents attempts suicide; Corder, Shore, and Corder (1974) reported that 12% of all suicide attempts in the U.S. are made by adolescents. Toolan (1962) noted that adolescent females make 15-20% of all suicide attempts and suicide is the fourth most frequent cause of death in the 15-19 years old age group. Data gathered at the Los Angeles Suicide Prevention Center (Peck, 1968) indicate that the major factor involved in student suicides appears to be the loss or separation from a loved one, the break-up with a girlfriend or boyfriend. Finch and Poznanski (1971) noted that in most cases the adolescent suicide attempt is a sudden impulse reaction to a stressful situation. They reported that there had often been a broken romance with a

boyfriend or a girlfriend, or a quarrel with a parent, and that this incident served as the immediate precipitating factor in an attempted suicide. Trying to explain why this could happen, Finch and Poznanski stated:

"...adolescents form very possessive and exclusive romantic relationships, and the parties in the relationship concentrate so intensely on one another that they tend to cut off all their friends. Then, if the romance fails, they feel hopeless, lost, helpless and despairing" (p. 45).

It could be expected that jealousy may have been an important factor in those break-ups and that some programs dealing with adolescents' training on how to handle love affairs and relationships should be compelling and helpful. It is interesting to point out here that in a study done by Aronson and Pines (1977), they found that young people reported jealousy more often than did older ones.

Status of Research Activity

Scientific social psychology has had little to say about romantic relationships themselves. As a consequence, very little is known about conflict and its resolution within romantic relationships (Orvis, Kelley & Butler, 1976; Bernard, 1964). A survey done by White (1976) of Psychological Abstracts from 1926 to 1975 revealed only five studies marginally related to romantic jealousy. Similarly, surveys of the American Sociological Review from 1936 to 1975 and the American Journal of Sociology from 1895 to 1974

produced little in the way of research on jealousy. In the indexes of the five volumes of the Handbook of Social Psychology (Lindzey & Aronson, 1968), there are three references to jealousy, none of which involves an empirical study. Further, the research that exists is contradictory and seen at times as being grossly in error in its findings and/or conclusions (Shepherd, 1971).

Since, as we have been seeing, research on jealousy has not been guided by any unifying theoretical approach, existing data on romantic jealousy is scattered among different areas of research. White (1976) grouped jealousy research into three categories: (a) research indicating sex differences in jealousy, (b) research implicating jealousy as a factor in divorce and marital conflict, and (c) jealousy related findings from studies of courtship.

Sex differences. Sex difference research in jealousy highlights male/female differences in reactions to jealousy inducing situations. Francis (1977) indicates that, for men, jealousy is associated with (a) sexual involvement between their partner and a third party, and (b) comparison of oneself with a rival male. For women, jealousy reactions are related to (a) the partner spending time with a competitor, (b) the partner talking with a competitor, and (c) the partner kissing a female competitor.

Clanton and Smith (1977) consider that females tend to be more sensitive to jealousy-evoking situations. They do not present data, though, that support this assertion. They

explain this claimed difference by the pressure suffered among males to "uphold the masculine stereotype of invulnerability and self-control."

Bernard (1977) and Farber (1973) both found that the jealous male is more likely to express his feelings in an overt manner, either in competition with the rival or in rage or violence. On the other hand, the jealous female tends to be possessive, not expressing jealousy overtly because this would not be socially correct or acceptable.

Explaining male/female differences, Shettel-Neuber et al. (1978) suggest that these differences in responses may be attributed to the different roles and differential power traditionally assigned to men and women in heterosexual relationships. It has been more acceptable for males to initiate relationships, verbally threaten the other person or get drunk or high. Women, whose options for initiating alternative relationships are more restricted, are more likely to use techniques such as making themselves more attractive in order to maintain the existing relationship.

Clanton and Smith (1977) also make reference to the socialization process as an explanation for the different roles played by male and females in jealousy-evoking situations. They stress the definition of the role of the male as "one of the protecting the family unit against external threat" (p. 45) as well as the female role as one of "preservation of the external integrity of the home and family" (p. 45). Thus, as Margaret Mead (1977)

points out, women have been the "insecure sex throughout history. . .their status, their right over their own children, has been dependent upon their preservation of their personal relations with men."

In summary, it seems likely to this researcher that the specific factors of jealousy, regarding the differences in the expression of jealousy between males and females in our culture, as well as the variations in expression from one cultural system to another, are learned. However, it is important to point out the lack of consensus on this matter. Psychobiologists (Trivers, 1972) suggest that ". . .sexual selection favors different male and female reproductive strategies and that even when ostensibly cooperating in a joint task male and female interests are rarely identical" (p. 174). Thus, if jealousy is considered related to the sexual selection process and reproductive strategies, the different behavioral manifestations in males and females could also be explained in terms of the sexual selection process. Weisfeld (1979) analyzed Triver's theory of behavioral sex differences which mainly states that most sex differences can be explained in terms of reproduction. In the specific case of human behavior, the most remarkable difference between man and a typical primate is that man forms pair bonds. Yet, in the great majority of cultures, males contribute less parental care than females and seek out sexual conquest while females are generally less

promiscuously inclined. This is so, since once the pair bond is formed, the female has little to gain from other sexual partners. Being able to produce offsprings only one litter at a time, one fertile male is sufficient. By the contrary, in the case of the male, he can increase his reproductive fitness by copulating with multiple females. When translating this conception to the case of jealousy, it would be expected, of course, that both sexes exhibit jealousy under different antecedent conditions. From a biological point of view, a man is threatened by any sexual encounter between his mate and a different man because, after all, being cuckolded may be disastrous to his reproductive fitness. On the other hand, a woman loses little from an affair between her mate and another woman as long as the affair does not affect the pair bond.

Jealousy as a Factor in Divorce and Marital Conflict

There is a popular idea that "other" men and women play an important role in the process of breaking up marriages. This impression is sustained legally by making adultery a common reason for divorce (Levinger, 1970). There are, however, limitations on the researcher in seeking reasons why people get divorced. As Goode (1956) points out, the causes of divorce bear only little relationship to the tabulations of divorce complaints as they appear in divorce suits. Goode adds that legal effectiveness and morality are more important in a divorce suit than the real causes of the divorce. By legal effectiveness and morality he means that

when dealing with a divorce suit, it is preferred not to mention the infidelity of one of the partners or both, since this is morally sanctioned by our society. It is also less complicated from a legal point of view to break the marriage by alleging a more common cause of rupture than the existence of an alternative relationship as the main cause in the breaking up of the marriage. Thus, it is expected that in almost every divorce case there are more basic conflicts in the marriage than are asserted in the suit (Goode, 1956). Taking this fact in consideration, data obtained through legal sources like divorce suits, should be interpreted with caution.

Few studies contain data about spouses' attractions outside marriage. Nevertheless, several published studies have reported that preference for an outside sexual partner does play a part in a significant proportion of divorce actions. The proportion may vary from 15 to 35 percent of all cases (Goode, 1956; Levinger, 1970). Even though, the role that jealousy had played in those divorces is not well understood. One of White's proposed possibilities concerning the relationship between conflict and divorce is that conflict would not occur unless the spouse were jealous. White refers to Kinsey's findings to support this possibility. According to Kinsey's data (Kinsey, Pomeroy, Martin & Gebhard, 1953) sexual infidelity appears to have no major effect on marital relationships unless the affair is uncovered. Apparently, the disclosure of the affair is the

major source of conflict (White, 1976). That is to say, the knowledge of one of the partner's affair may have caused a jealous reaction leading to conflict and, eventually, to divorce.

Jealousy-related findings from studies of courtship.

The idea that jealousy may differ in intensity and frequency as a function of the stage of the relationship is of great importance in jealousy research. According to Stambul (1976), jealousy reached its highest level during serious dating, while the levels of jealousy in the other three stages (casual dating, engagement and marriage) were lower and about equal. White (1976) suggests that as couples move from casual to serious dating, they become more dependent on each other for feelings of self-worth and for love. After engagement and marriage, the person has more security that the relationship will continue and a strong demonstration that his partner is more attracted to himself than to any other person. This explanation suggests that jealousy is most likely to be a factor leading to a breakup during serious dating in comparison to casual dating or engagement and marriage. However, this suggestion is difficult to assess. Even more, I believe that there are more variables (communication skills, for instance) playing an important role on episodes of jealousy. The suggestion that the person feels more secure in the relationship as the relationship goes from a stage of casualty to one of deep commitment and, therefore, less jealous, leaves aside

serious troubles faced by people already engaged in a committed relationship.

Hill, Rubin and Peplau (1976) studied break-ups before marriage. Although this study was not directed to findings on jealousy, their results are relevant to the process of mate selection and its implications for marital break-ups. As Hill et al. (1976) point out, break-ups before marriage play a central role in the larger system of mate selection because in an ideal mate-selection system, all break-ups of intimate male-female relationships might take place before marriage. Secondly, break-ups before marriage may provide a revealing comparison against which to view marital break-ups due to the fact that many of the psychological bonds of unmarried couples resemble those of married couples. Hill et al. (1976) did find jealousy or a partner's interest in someone else among a list of common self-reported problems contributing to break-ups.

Model for Jealousy

It is believed here that a behavioral approach to jealousy will permit a better understanding and possible means to an operational definition of jealousy. This is important considering the already mentioned lack of consensus on this matter. By a behavioral approach is meant a functional analysis of the jealous behavior, that is, the analysis of behavior in terms of the three-term contingency which includes antecedent stimulus and setting events, the actual jealous response, and the consequent social events

(Skinner, 1953).

Purpose of This Study

Among the many issues that need to be addressed on jealousy research, a fundamental question that is yet to be answered is the characterization of the circumstances that elicit jealousy. From the behavioral perspective it is necessary to determine the antecedents related to the behavior being studied, the behavior itself, and finally its consequences. I propose to assess adolescents' responses in given situations that might be regarded as jealousy evoking.

Such research will be, according to the literature existing in the area, a pioneering study since thus far there is no published report on the subject. As indicated earlier, two researchers, Aronson and Pines, are pursuing a series of studies on the subject of jealousy. In one of their latest studies (1981), their "Sexual Jealousy Inventory" was administered to a sample of 87 Americans, 17 Israelis and 17 members of a Utopian community named Kerista Village (whose members claim to have eliminated sexual jealousy). In the section aimed to determine what situations lead to jealousy, they report all of the Keristans responded that no person and no situation could possibly elicit their jealousy. The Israelis and the Americans both reported jealous reactions with the Americans having the highest scores. It is important to note, as the authors themselves mentioned, that since the data obtained relies on self-reports the subjects might have been

"reiterating their ideology rather than reporting an actual change in feelings." Aronson and Pines also pointed out that the small sample size limited the generalizability of their findings. A final issue to consider, regarding the questionnaire itself, involved the response format. A yes-no form was employed which narrowed the likelihood of obtaining reliable information because the number of steps on rating scales increases their reliability (Nunnally, 1978).

In the proposed study a questionnaire will be designed with descriptions or characterizations of jealousy-evoking situations. Furthermore, the sample size will be substantially larger than that obtained by Aronson and Pines, thereby allowing for more statistically meaningful results.

Adolescents have been selected for study because they are going through a period of their life when they first start dating and engaging in heterosexual relationships with romantic involvement. As indicated earlier, this leads to a number of serious problems for adolescents (e.g. Jacobziner, 1968). Furthermore, the results of the present study should be of value in any attempt to deal with such problems. O'Brien (1977) developed and used a three segment program at Western Illinois University directed to the acquisition of relationship skills, particularly those which center on intimacy. Hill and Gipson (1981), at the University of the Pacific, have been developing a program specifically for

junior high and high school students to teach them how to deal with romantic conflicts and breakups. This program involves pre- and post-assessments of the students' behavioral and subjective responses to a variety of romantic conflict situations, as well as a three day training program teaching specific ways to identify and express feelings more effectively. The present study proposes to obtain information which would have value in the design of programs aimed at reducing romantic conflicts as well as improving our basic understanding of the nature of jealousy, its development and maintenance.

Method

Subjects

A total of 434 subjects filled out the questionnaires. They were drawn from two major High Schools in the Stockton area: Edison High School and Franklin High School. The subjects were enrolled in the Family Life, Psychology, English, and History courses. The sample was represented by two groups that responded to Form 1 and Form 2 of the questionnaires respectively. The two samples taken together were distributed as follows: 250 females and 184 males. On Form 1 subjects ranged in age from 14 years old to 19 years old, with 17 (N=150; 60.5%) the age most represented. On Form 2, subjects ranged from 14 years old to 18 years old, with 17 (N=112; 60.2%) the age most represented. (See Table 1.1). There were 154 females (62.1%) and 94 males (37.9%) totalling 248 subjects on Form 1. A total of 186 subjects

were represented on Form 2, 96 females (51.6%) and 90 males (48.4%). (See Table 1.2). There were four ethnic backgrounds represented on both samples: White, black, asian and hispanic, of which the later one was the most frequently represented on Form 1 (N=84; 33.9%) as well as on Form 2 (N=52; 28.0%). (See Table 1.3)

Questionnaire Construction Procedure

The questionnaire was designed to measure variations in reactions and feelings to a variety of specific situations that might be expected to evoke jealousy and romantic conflict.

The situations themselves were obtained from previous research, a preliminary survey, and the review of the literature presented earlier.

1. Previous research on the subject (Hill & Gipson, Note 1), high school students were asked to describe a romantic conflict situation which they had personally experienced. The description had to be at least one paragraph in length, and was to include the duration of the relationship, ages of both members of the couple, the antecedents of the conflict, and the actual conflict leading to the break-up of the relationship.

2. A survey done by the present author with graduate and undergraduate students at the University of the Pacific enrolled in a Research Design and a Business Psychology course respectively. These students were asked to describe at least one situation where they had felt jealous when

TABLE 1.1

Form 1

Age	Absolute Frequency	%
14	5	2.0
15	24	9.7
16	29	11.7
17	150	60.5
18	37	14.9
19	3	1.2

Total=248

Form 2

Age	Absolute Frequency	%
14	4	2
15	31	16.7
16	21	11.3
17	112	60.2
18	18	9.7

Total=186

TABLE 1.2

Form 1

Gender	Absolute Frequency	%
Female	154	62.1
Male	94	37.9

Total=248

Form 2

Gender	Absolute Frequency	%
Female	96	51.6
Male	90	48.4

Total=186

TABLE 1.3

Form 1

Ethnic Background	Absolute Frequency	%
White	45	18.1
Black	48	19.4
Asian	59	23.8
Hispanic	84	33.9
Other	11	4.4

Total=248

Form 2

Ethnic Background	Absolute Frequency	%
White	40	21.5
Black	47	25.3
Asian	45	24.2
Hispanic	52	28.0
Other	2	1.1

Total=186

going out with someone of the opposite sex in a casual or serious relationship. The description of the situation had to be in terms of the actual episode of jealousy and how they appraised their own experience of feeling jealous.

In all, 44 situations were developed, with a male and female form of each (in the male form, the female was the person that did something that may have elicited a jealous response, while in the female form, the male did something that may have lead the female to a jealous reaction).

Each situation was followed by questions in Likert Scale format. The first asked whether or not and how often such a situation had happened to the respondent. Scales 2 through 5 were directed to the degree of anger, sadness, humiliation, and jealousy responses a subject might experience if he or she were to be confronted with the situation described. The last four scales involved the likelihood of reacting to the situation by breaking-up the relationship, causing physical injury to a third party, causing harm to the partner, or inflicting physical injury upon themselves if they were involved in the situation described.

The following influencing variables were considered relevant to jealousy-evoking situations and were combined systematically in all the situations to assess the degree to which each was related to the development of jealousy and conflict.

1. Duration of the relationship:

1.1 Two months

1.2 One year

It was believed that the length of the relationship has an impact on the degree of jealousy, with jealousy becoming less intense with increased duration of the relationship.

2. Stage of the relationship:

2.1 Dating casually

2.2 Seriously dating

To determine at which stage of the relationship a jealousy reaction may be stronger.

3. Level of commitment:

3.1 Both partners like each other but do not have a total commitment to one another.

3.2 Both partners are in love and committed to each other, which means exclusivity.

To relate degree of the jealousy reaction to level of intimacy of the relationship.

4. Number of times the conflict situation has happened:

4.1 First time

4.2 Several times

Different reactions would be expected depending on how many times a partner has faced the conflict situation. Such factors as novelty of the situation or habituation could play a role in the resolution of the conflict, either by having a stronger emotional reaction or by getting used to the situation.

5. Perceived attractiveness of possible rival:

5.1 Rival is more attractive

5.2 Rival is less attractive

To relate degree of perceived attractiveness of the rival to the feeling of being threatened by him/her.

6. Deception:

6.1 Partner has not lied

6.2 Partner has lied

The partner tells or has told a lie in the past about where she/he is going or what she/he is doing. Catching the partner in a lie could strengthen a feeling of being threatened by the partner's interactions with someone else.

7. Competition: One of the partners

7.1 Wishes to see someone else besides her/him and/or starts sharing the partner's attention with a new date

7.2 Starts sharing the partner's attention with new friends

7.3 Talks about former ex-girl/boy-friend, gets disturbed by his/her presence, or looks at other girls/boys while being together

This variable involves levels of the feeling of competing for the partner's total attention or love.

8. Mistrust:

8.1 Mistrust the partner

8.2 Trust the partner

The feeling of being suspicious about the activities carried out by the partner.

The 44 situations were written so that each described the combination of three of these influencing variables (out of the total of eight). Four such sets of combinations were set up from the influencing variables. Each combination was created in such a way so as to make the situations believable and real. These four combinations were as follows: a) Duration of the relationship, Level of commitment and Competition. Since two of them had two categories each and one had three, there were twelve possible combinations; therefore, twelve situations were developed to cover all the variations. b) Stage of the relationship, Number of times, and Competition. In this case, there were also twelve possible stories illustrating the combinations of the three variables. c) Stage of the relationship, Perceived attractiveness, and Competition. Again, twelve stories represented the combinations of these three variables. d) Level of commitment, Deception, and Mistrust. In this case each variable had two categories each, therefore, eight stories represented all possible combinations. Thus, in summary, each variable was represented on the 44 situations in the following fashion:

Variable 1: Duration of the relationship, in 12 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 2: Stage of the relationship, in 24 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 3: Level of commitment, in 20 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 4: Number of times the conflictive situation has happened, in 12 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 5: Perceived attractiveness of possible rival, in 12 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 6: Deception, in 8 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 7: Competition, in 36 out of the 44 statements.

Variable 8: Mistrust, in 8 out of the 44 statements.

The variable "Competition" was the most represented since it was considered that this variable was most importantly related to a jealous reaction.

Once a first draft of the questionnaire was completed, the 44 situations were split between two questionnaire forms with 22 situations assigned randomly to each form. This was done to make it possible for a student to complete a questionnaire in one class period.

Next, the questionnaires were submitted to eight subjects, four female and four male students chosen by an English teacher at Franklin High School for their proficiency in grammar and vocabulary. They were asked by a volunteer co-experimenter previously trained to read carefully every situation and scale and to give suggestions on the way the stories were presented. For instance, they were asked to consider vocabulary and current slang among high school students that would give more believability to the situations described. Then, they answered the

questionnaires, and a few changes were made based upon their performance and comments. Finally, it was found that completion of the questionnaire would take on average a full class period about 45 minutes.

Questionnaire Administration Procedures

After the final changes were made, two psychology seniors (one male and one female) were trained by the experimenter as co-experimenters. They were recommended by their advisor as responsible and reliable and had experience working with high school students on a previous study. For two days, in 2-hour sessions they rehearsed their script, explaining the objectives of the study and giving the instructions to fill out the questionnaire to the subjects. (See Appendix A). After these rehearsals, it was considered that they had achieved a satisfactory performance of their task.

The co-experimenters were alternated from classroom to classroom to balance out their sex, and the procedure was as follows: while in the classroom, the teacher introduced them to the students and asked their cooperation. After this brief introduction, they explained to the students the objectives of the study. Meanwhile, the questionnaire was handed to the group. When each student had the questionnaire the co-experimenter gave the instructions to fill out the questionnaire following the example that was written in the questionnaire. The students listened and read the instructions simultaneously. Having done so,

questions were answered when brought up. The experimenter was also present in all the sessions to supervise the students' performance as well as to deal with any unforeseen event or question. After completion, they offered the students and the teacher their gratitude for their cooperation.

Results

All analysis done used the statistical program system called SPSS.

The result section will describe first the data for each form of the questionnaire, and secondly, the comparison between both forms.

Form 1

The frequencies of the ratings obtained on each of the nine scales revealed that the lower values of the scales were the ones most frequently chosen, with code 1 as the most frequent in the majority of the scales. Over all 9 scales across all 22 situations the mean was equal to 2.87, the median 3.56 and the standard deviation 1.74. For the first scale (How many times has this happened to you?) the mean was 1.37. For the rest of the scales their means ranged from 2.99 (the lowest) to 4.49 (the highest). (See Tables 2.1 and 2.3)

Relationships between sex, age, and ethnic background with scales . Crosstabs Chi Square with p equal to or less than .05 were calculated to determine relationships between sex, ethnic background, age and the nine scales used to

measure the jealous response, as well as the total scales. Of all the scales only three were significantly related to one of these variables as follows:

Age was found to be significantly related to experience (First scale). As it was stated earlier, in this scale most of the responses were placed between codes 1 and 4 (92.3%). Although a clear-cut trend of increasing experience with age would be expected, the data showed some inconsistencies. At age 15, 91.7% of the sample reported having some experience followed by 86.2% at age 16. At age 17, the percentage increased (93.4%) and at age 18, 100% of the sample had had experience while at age 19, 66.7% reported to have some experience. (It should be pointed out that this later age group is underrepresented since it comprised just 1.2% of the sample). Thus, in spite of this limitation, it would be reasonable to infer that as age increases, so it does experience. (See Table 3.1)

Sex was significantly related to the scale Humiliation. In this case it was clear that females felt more humiliated than do males. Although on code 5 (embarrassed) males obtained higher percentage (25.5% opposed to 18.2% for females), the females gave a much higher percentage (32.4%) of 6 and 7 codes than did males (12.8%). (See Table 3.2)

Finally, ethnic background was significantly related to the scale Support-Confront. It was found that while whites were the most supportive (26.7%) and the least likely to confront (28.9%), Hispanics were more prone to confront (48.8%), followed by Asians (32.2%). (See Table 3.3)

TABLE 2.1

Form 1

Absolute Frequencies of Code Ratings

Scale	CODE								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. of times	198	31	9	5	1	1	1	2	0
Anger	57	4	8	21	63	47	40	8	0
Sadness	52	6	19	49	68	39	10	4	1
Humiliation	61	9	18	41	52	40	22	5	0
Jealousy	56	10	17	43	61	42	13	4	0
Break-up	63	11	19	38	71	35	8	3	0
Get back	67	14	30	38	48	35	10	5	1
Confront	58	6	12	19	59	75	19	0	0
Hurt myself	57	19	62	89	20	1	0	0	0

TABLE 2.2

Form 2

Absolute Frequencies of Code Ratings

Scale	CODE								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
N. of times	154	18	9	4	1	0	0	0	0
Anger	42	3	7	22	50	38	20	4	0
Sadness	40	3	9	45	53	32	2	2	0
Humiliation	40	6	15	30	52	33	8	2	0
Jealousy	45	8	9	41	54	22	6	1	0
Break-up	37	6	15	38	58	24	5	3	0
Get back	43	7	21	39	43	23	7	2	1
Comfront	36	3	8	26	47	52	14	0	0
Hurt myself	42	13	59	18	2	0	0	0	0

TABLE 2.3

Form 1

Means, Medians, and Standard Deviations of Scales 1-9

Scale	Me	Md	S.D
N. of times	1.37	1.12	1.01
Anger	4.49	5.04	2.21
Sadness	4.04	4.45	1.92
Humiliation	3.99	4.37	2.10
Jealousy	3.95	4.40	2.00
Break-up	3.78	4.31	1.96
Get back	3.65	3.84	2.05
Confront	4.27	4.99	2.08
Hurt myself	2.99	3.27	1.31

TABLE 2.3

Form 2

Means, Medians, Standard Deviations of Scales 1-9

Scale	Me	Md	S.D.
N. of times	1.28	1.10	0.70
Anger	4.33	4.88	2.10
Sadness	3.97	4.41	1.81
Humiliation	4.01	4.53	1.92
Jealousy	3.78	4.25	1.87
Break-up	3.97	4.42	1.82
Get back	3.78	4.06	1.92
Confront	4.38	4.96	1.94
Hurt myself	2.94	3.14	1.32

TABLE 3.1

Form 1

JEALOUSY EXPERIENCE

		CODE							
Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14	Frequency	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0
	Row Pct	40.0	20.0	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Pct	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15	Frequency	19	3	0	1	1	0	0	0
	Row Pct	79.2	12.5	0.0	4.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Pct	7.7	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
16	Frequency	19	6	3	0	0	0	0	1
	Row Pct	65.5	20.7	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4
	Total Pct	7.7	2.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
17	Frequency	124	16	6	2	0	1	0	1
	Row Pct	82.7	10.7	4.0	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
	Total Pct	50.0	6.5	2.4	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4
18	Frequency	32	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Row Pct	86.5	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total Pct	12.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
19	Frequency	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	Row Pct	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.0
	Total Pct	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
		198	31	9	5	1	1	1	2
		79.8	12.5	3.6	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8

CHI SQUARE=143.74 ; p=0.00

TABLE 3.2

Form 1

HOW HUMILIATED?

		CODE							
Gender		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Female	Frequency	37	5	9	21	28	31	19	4
	Row Pct	24.0	3.2	5.8	13.6	18.2	20.1	12.3	2.6
	Total Pct	14.9	2.0	3.6	8.5	11.3	12.5	7.7	1.3
Male	Frequency	24	4	9	20	24	9	3	1
	Row Pct	25.5	4.3	9.6	21.3	25.5	9.6	3.2	1.1
	Total Pct	9.7	1.6	3.6	8.1	9.7	3.6	1.2	0.4
		61	9	18	41	52	40	22	5
		24.6	3.6	7.3	16.5	21.0	16.1	8.9	2.0

CHI SQUARE= 15.12 ; p=0.03

TABLE 3.3

Form 1

SUPPORT OR CONFRONT?

		Code						
Ethnic B.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
White	Frequency	12	2	2	6	10	10	3
	Row Pct	26.7	4.4	4.4	13.3	22.2	22.2	6.7
	Total Pct	4.9	0.8	0.8	2.4	4.0	4.0	1.2
Black	Frequency	12	3	0	2	17	11	3
	Row Pct	25.0	6.3	0.0	4.2	35.4	22.9	6.3
	Total Pct	4.9	1.2	0.0	0.8	6.9	4.5	1.2
Asian	Frequency	13	1	6	7	13	16	3
	Row Pct	22.0	1.7	10.2	11.9	22.0	27.1	5.1
	Total Pct	5.3	0.4	2.4	2.8	5.3	6.5	1.2
Hispanic	Frequency	21	0	3	4	15	34	7
	Row Pct	25.0	0.0	3.6	4.8	17.9	40.5	8.3
	Total Pct	8.5	0.0	1.2	1.6	6.1	13.8	2.8
Other	Frequency	0	0	1	0	3	4	3
	Row Pct	0.0	0.0	9.1	0.0	27.3	36.4	27.3
	Total Pct	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.2	1.6	1.2
		58	6	12	19	58	75	19
		23.5	2.4	4.9	7.7	23.5	30.4	7.7

CHI SQUARE=36.71 ; p=0.05

TABLE 3.4

Form 2

JEALOUSY EXPERIENCE

		Code				
Gender		1	2	3	4	5
Female	Frequency	86	8	1	1	0
	Row Pct	89.6	44.4	1.0	1.0	0.0
	Total Pct	46.2	4.3	0.5	0.5	0.0
Male	Frequency	68	10	8	3	1
	Row Pct	75.6	11.1	8.9	3.3	1.1
	Total Pct	36.6	5.4	4.3	1.6	0.5
		154	18	9	4	1
		82.8	9.7	4.8	2.2	0.5

CHI SQUARE=9.59 ; p=0.05

TABLE 3.5

Form 2

HELP OR GET BACK?

		CODE								
Age		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14	Frequency	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	Row PcT	25.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	25.0	0.0
	Total PcT	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0
15	Frequency	10	0	4	7	4	5	0	0	1
	Row PcT	32.3	0.0	12.9	22.6	12.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	3.2
	Total PcT	5.4	0.0	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.5
16	Frequency	5	0	4	3	5	2	2	0	0
	Row PcT	23.8	0.0	19.0	14.3	23.8	9.5	9.5	0.0	0.0
	Total PcT	2.7	0.0	2.2	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
17	Frequency	27	6	10	22	30	12	4	1	0
	Row PcT	24.1	5.4	8.9	19.6	26.8	10.7	3.6	0.9	0.0
	Total PcT	14.5	3.2	5.4	11.8	16.1	6.5	2.2	0.5	0.0
18	Frequency	0	1	3	6	4	3	1	0	0
	Row PcT	0.0	5	6	16.7	33.3	22.2	16.7	5.6	0.0
	Total PcT	0.0	0.5	1.6	3.2	2.2	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0
		43	7	21	39	43	23	7	2	1
		23.1	3.8	11.3	21.0	23.1	12.4	3.8	1.1	0.5

CHI SQUARE = 47.86 ; p = .03

Situations that obtained highest jealousy scores. The mean of the nine scales was calculated to determine which situations out of the 22 (each of them with a different set of the influencing variables) generated the highest jealous scores. Results showed that the situation with the highest score was Number 15 which included Length of the relationship (One year), Level of commitment (Committed), and Competition (New date), with a mean of 48.62. On the other hand, the situation that obtained the lowest score was Number 3, which included Number of times (First time), Stage of the relationship (Seriously dating), and Competition (New friends), with a mean of 31.71.

A randomized block ANOVA was calculated to determine whether or not differences among the 22 situations used to measure the jealous response were significant. Differences were significant with $F=34.20$ and $p=.00$ (See Table 4).

Jealousy scores for the influencing variables. Since the influencing variables were represented by two levels each, except for the variable "Competition" that involved three, the mean was calculated to determine which category on every influencing variable obtained the highest score. Results showed that the highest scores on the eight variables were as follows: For the Stage of the relationship, the situations describing a casually dating couple generated the highest score (Mean=39.17) in opposition to a serious relationship (Mean=35.30). For the variable Number of times, when the situation had occurred

TABLE 4

Form 1

Mean Scores of Situations

Situation	Mean
Several,Casual,Looks-Talks	35.65
Serious,Looks-Talks,More attr.	32.86
First time,Serious,New friends	31.71
Casual,New friends,More attr.	39.29
Several,Serious,New friends	36.25
One year,Committed,New friends	37.47
Casual,New friends,More attr.	36.39
Like,Mistrust,Not lied	33.51
Casual,New date,More attr.	43.68
Two months,Committed,Looks-Talks	41.28
Casual,New date,Less attr.	45.30
Serious,New date,Several	40.65
Two months,Committed,New friends	40.98
Two months,Committed,New date	45.62
One year,Committed,New date	48.62
Serious,New friends,Less attr.	33.76
Committed,Mistrust,Not lied	34.95
Like,Mistrust,Lied	41.60
Serious,First time,Looks-Talks	40.22
One year,Committed,New date	42.22
Committed,Trust,Lied	33.25
Casual,First time,Looks-Talks	36.07

F=34.20

p=0.00

TABLE 4

Form 2

Mean Scores of Situations

Situation	Mean
Serious,First time,Looks-Talks	33.01
Serious,Several,Looks-Talks	39.51
One year,Like,New friends	30.49
Casual,Several,New friends	40.38
Two months,Like,New friends	40.54
Committed,Trust,Not lied	29.32
Casual,New friends,Less attr.	29.79
Like,Trust,Not lied	31.20
Casual,Several,New date	43.88
Serious,New date,Less attr.	41.99
Two months,Like,Looks-Talks	40.88
Serious,Looks-Talks,Less attr.	27.91
One year,Like,New date	52.97
Casual,First time,New friends	33.61
Serious,New friends,Less attr.	35.95
Serious,New friends,More attr.	39.71
One year,Like,Looks-Talks	36.76
Casual,New date,First time	42.92
Two months,Like,New date	41.33
Committed,Mistrust,Lied	39.61
Like,Lied,Trust	34.02
Serious,New date,More attr.	51.56

F=44.27

p=0.00

several times a higher score (Mean=37.72) resulted in contrast to when the situation had taken place for the first time (Mean=35.82). As for the variable Competition, the highest score was rated when one member of the couple started going out or wanting to see someone else (Mean=44.39), in comparison to meeting new friends (Mean=35.07), and staring at girls/boys or meeting an ex-boy/girl-friend (Mean=38.36). Surprisingly, for the variable Attractiveness of the rival, the highest score was obtained when the rival was less attractive (Mean=39.52) than more attractive (Mean=37.99). Although in the variable Stage of the relationship the highest score was obtained when Casually dating, in the variable Level of commitment, the highest score corresponded to the category Committed (Mean=40.50) in opposition to the category Like each other (Mean=37.41). Regarding the variable Length of the relationship, the highest score was obtained when the couple had been going out for one year (Mean=42.71) in contrast to two months (Mean=33.25). In the last variable, Deception, the highest score was obtained when the partner had lied as compared to (Mean=37.55) when he/she told the truth (Mean=34.11).

A randomized block ANOVA of the influencing variables was calculated to determine whether or not the differences obtained among the levels of each influencing variable were significant with a p of .05 or less. All of the differences reported above were found to be significant except

Attractiveness of the rival and Length of the relationship
(See Table 5)

Relationship between experience and the reported reaction. To determine degree to which experience with the situation (the First scale) affected the reported reaction to it, responses to this scale were correlated with the total of the responses to the remaining scales. Pearson correlation coefficient was equal to -0.33 indicating that as a subject had more experience with the situations, the less strong was his/her jealous response (See Table 6).

Scale that obtained the highest score. The scale that was rated with the highest score was "How furious" with a mean of 122.05 and the lowest was "Hurt myself" with a mean of 79.00.

A randomized block ANOVA was calculated to determine whether the differences among the eight scales were significant. The differences were significant with $F=73.86$ and $p=.00$ (See Table 7).

Form 2

Regarding the frequencies of the ratings on each of the nine scales, in Form 1 the most frequent was code 1 as opposed to code 4 in Form 2, although in Form 2, code 1 followed closely code 4. As it has been pointed out, Scale 1 differs from the rest of the scales. People were rating Number of times the situation described had happened to them in contrast to rating, afterwards, how they would react if faced with the situation. This fact explains the low mean

TABLE 5

Form 1

Means of Influencing Variables

Influencing Variable	Mean	F	p*
Casually dating	39.17	44.90	0.00
Seriously dating	35.56		
First time	35.82	8.37	0.0
Several times	37.72		
Competition(New date)	44.39	57.81	0.00
Competition(New friends)	35.07		
Competition(Looks/talks)	38.36		
More attractive	37.99	1.88	0.17
Less attractive	39.52		
Committed	40.50	26.10	0.00
Like	37.41		
Length(2 months)	42.64	0.30	0.57
Length(1 year)	42.71		
Trust	33.25	21.87	0.00
Mistrust	36.54		
Not lied	34.11	20.21	0.00
Lied	37.55		

* significant when ≤ 0.05

TABLE 5

Form 2

Means of Influencing Variables

Influencing Variable	Mean	F	p*
Casually dating	38.21	11.22	0.00
Seriously dating	36.29		
First time	38.71	8.00	0.00
Several times	41.62		
Competition(New date)	45.64	121.35	0.00
Competition(New friends)	35.75		
Competition(Looks/talks)	36.45		
More attractive	40.17	61.85	0.00
Less attractive	33.73		
Committed	34.04	27.29	0.00
Like	38.13		
Length(2 months)	40.76	1.09	0.29
Length(1 year)	40.00		
Trust	31.83	31.79	0.00
Mistrust	39.61		
Not lied	30.28	27.89	0.00
Lied	36.73		

* significant when ≤ 0.05

TABLE 6

Form 2

Pearson Coefficient Correlation of Scales 1-9

Scale	Item Total Correlation
N. of times	0.19
Anger	0.78
Sadness	0.85
Humiliation	0.83
Jealousy	0.78
Break-up	0.77
Confront	0.86
Hurt myself	0.80

Form 1

Scale	Item Total Correlation
N. of times	-0.33
Anger	0.81
Sadness	0.84
Humiliation	0.81
Jealousy	0.85
Break-up	0.71
Get back	0.76
Confront	0.82
Hurt myself	0.80

TABLE 7

Form 2

Mean Scores of Scales 2-9

Scale	Mean
Anger	117.35
Sadness	106.12
Humiliation	106.83
Jealousy	103.45
Break-up	103.97
Get back	101.00
Confront	115.17
Hurt myself	78.26

F=62.27

p=0.00

Form 1

Mean Scores of Scales 2-9

Scale	Mean
Anger	122.05
Sadness	107.08
Humiliation	109.25
Jealousy	106.59
Break-up	104.33
Get back	100.76
Confront	116.76
Hurt myself	79.00

F=73.86

p=0.00

for Scale 1 on both Forms. Regarding the eight other scales, their means ranged from 3.14 (the lowest) to 4.38 (the highest) which were very similar to those on Form 1 (See Tables 2.2 and 2.3).

Relationships between sex, age and ethnic background with scales. Crosstabs Chi Square with p equal to or less than .05 were calculated to determine relationships between sex, ethnic background, and age. The total of all the scales was also calculated related to sex, ethnic background, and age. In this regard the data showed intriguing results. Although it would be expected to find the same relationships on Form 1 and Form 2, this was not the case. In Form 1, one scale was related to sex, "How humiliated", but a different scale was related to sex on Form 2, "How many times". In this case, it was found that females have had more experience (97.9%) than males (86.7%) considering the answers placed in the first two codes which represented 92.5% of all the answers. (See Table 3.4). It is important to note that the two samples differed in frequencies of males and females. On both samples women were more represented (Form 1, 62.1%; Form 2, 51.6%) than men (Form 1, 37.9%; Form 2, 48.4%), although the proportion of females and males on both Forms was identical.

Even though ethnic background was almost equally distributed on both Forms, only one scale was related to it on Form 1 (Support-Confront).

Age was found to be related significantly to Scale 1 (How many times) on Form 1. On Form 2, age was related significantly to Scale 7 (Help-Get back). In this case, the relationship was not clear enough so as to establish a specific trend. (See Table 3.5)

Situations that obtained highest jealousy scores. The mean of the nine scales was calculated to determine which situations out of the 22 were ranked with the higher scores. Results showed that situation Number 35, which included Length of the relationship (One year), Level of commitment (Like each other), and Competition (New date), obtained the highest score with a mean of 52.97. The situation that obtained the lowest score was Number 34 which included Stage of the relationship (Seriously dating), Attractiveness of the rival (Less attractive) and Competition (Talking about or meeting ex-boy/girl-friend, looking other boys/girls) with a mean of 27.91. The distribution of the means through the 22 situations are the same on Form 1 suggesting that the situations on both Forms were drawn from the same distribution (See Table 4).

A randomized block ANOVA was calculated to determine whether or not the differences obtained were significant with a p of .05 or less. Differences were significant with $F=44.27$ and $p=.00$. (See Table 4)

Jealousy scores for the influencing variables. Results on the categories of the influencing variables were as follows: for the Stage of the relationship, situations

describing a Casually dating couple generated the highest score (Mean=38.21) in comparison to a Seriously dating relationship (Mean=36.29). The variable Number of times, obtained its higher score when the conflict situation had occurred Several times (Mean=41.62) as compared to the First time (Mean=38.71). For the variable Competition, the highest score was represented by the partner's desire to go out with someone else (Mean=45.64) in contrast to meeting or talking about ex-boy/girl-friend or staring at girls/boys (Mean=36.45), and meeting new friends (Mean=35.75). Regarding Attractiveness of the rival, the highest score was obtained when the rival was More attractive (Mean=40.47) in opposition to Less attractive (Mean=33.73). As for the variable Level of commitment, the highest score was obtained under the category Like each other (Mean=38.13) in contrast to Committed (Mean=34.04). For the variable Length of the relationship, the highest score corresponded to the category Two months (Mean=40.76) as opposite to One year (Mean=40.00). Regarding the variable Mistrust, the highest score was obtained by the category Mistrust (Mean=39.61) as opposed to Trust the partner (Mean=31.83). Finally, on the variable Deception, the category Lied obtained the highest score (Mean=36.73) in contrast to Told the truth to the partner (Mean=30.28). Again, the distribution of means of the influencing variables are the same on Form 1. This suggests that, on both Forms, the influencing variables were drawn from the same distribution. (See Table 5)

A randomized block ANOVA of the influencing variables was calculated to determine whether or not the differences obtained were significant with a p of .05 or less. The differences obtained over all the influencing variables, as well as the influencing variables considered separately were all significant except for the variable Length of the Relationship, in which case the difference between the categories were too small to be significant (See Table 5).

Relationship between experience and the reported reaction. To determine degree to which experience with the situation affected the reported reaction to it, the correlation of responses to Scale 1 with the total of the other scales was determined. Pearson product moment correlation was equal to -0.19 indicating as on Form 1, that as the subject had more experience with the situation the less strong was his/her jealous response (See Table 6).

Scale that obtained the highest score. The mean was also calculated to determine which scale out of the eight obtained the highest score. The Scale "How furious" obtained the highest score (Mean=117.35), followed closely by the Scale Support-Confront (Mean=115.27). The lowest scored scale was "Hurt myself" (Mean=78.26). A randomized block ANOVA was again calculated to determine significance. The differences were significant with $F=62.27$ and $p=.00$. On both Forms, then, the ranking of the scales were identical. (See Table 7)

Reliability Analysis

Coefficient Alpha was calculated for every situation, the nine scales and the influencing variables as to determine the reliability of the questionnaires.

Form 1. The Coefficient Alpha ranged from 0.73 (the lowest) to 0.88 (the highest) on the 22 situations. Twenty one obtained a Coefficient Alpha higher than 0.80, which means that the reliability of the scaling of jealousy of the respondents in each situation was very high. The Coefficient Alpha for the total score across all 22 situations was 0.97. The situations that obtained Coefficients higher than 0.85 were: Situations 15, 14, 13, 12, 6, 9, and 22. The lowest Coefficient was obtained by Situation 1. (See Table 8)

Form 2. The Coefficient Alpha ranged from 0.63 (the lowest) to 0.93 (the highest) on the 22 situations. Out of the 22 situations, 12 obtained a Coefficient Alpha higher than 0.82, with Coefficient Alpha for the total scale equal to 0.97 (See Table 8).

Factor Analysis

A factor analysis was done on both Forms. Although the results might be considered inconclusive since only on Form 2 was it possible to describe three factors in which the influencing variables clustered together in a meaningful manner, it is important to highlight these factors that could add some insight into the antecedents to a jealous response. The first factor could be named Competition.

TABLE 8

Form 1

COEFFICIENT ALPHA

Situation	Coefficient Alpha
1	0.73077
2	0.83088
3	0.81781
4	0.82384
5	0.81694
6	0.86682
7	0.85456
8	0.81939
9	0.86300
10	0.84761
11	0.82701
12	0.87197
13	0.87802
14	0.87862
15	0.88497
16	0.80669
17	0.83366
18	0.82865
19	0.84572
20	0.84917
21	0.81787
22	0.85445

Total=0.97098

TABLE 8

Form 2

COEFFICIENT ALPHA

Situation	Coefficient Alpha
23	0.63322
24	0.75676
25	0.72077
26	0.77296
27	0.72365
28	0.83453
29	0.86765
30	0.82470
31	0.88682
32	0.87137
33	0.93536
34	0.93412
35	0.87938
36	0.71823
37	0.78412
38	0.70462
39	0.71903
40	0.78338
41	0.86590
42	0.86966
43	0.84203
44	0.86566

Total=0.96673

Besides Competition, this factor brought together Length of the relationship, Number of times the situation had occurred and Stage of the relationship (Casually dating). The second factor could be named Trust, and it involved, besides Trust, Telling the truth to the partner. The third factor could be considered a supplement to the second one; it could be labeled Mistrust, and it included also Lying to the partner. Thus, overall, the main antecedents to the jealous response would be defined in this study as Competition and Mistrust (See Table 9).

Discussion

It is important to begin by stressing the importance of this study in terms of the size of the sample, and the range of ages and ethnic backgrounds represented. This is one of the first studies on jealousy in which the sample is so large and in which the range of ethnic backgrounds is so varied. Further, since most of the published studies concern college students, the age range represented in this study involving high school students is also relevant.

As it was stated in the model for studying jealousy and the purpose of the present study, the questionnaire and its analysis were designed to determine the components of the three term paradigm for jealousy. Forty four situations describing romantic conflicts were elaborated for the subjects to rate with eight scales. These situations are the first elements of the three term contingency, that is, they present the antecedents of jealousy in this study. The

TABLE 9

Form 2

FACTOR ANALYSIS LOADINGS

Influencing Variable	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
Casually dating	0.79191	0.38842	0.16144
Seriously dating	0.61185	0.49341	0.22937
First time	0.78612	0.21476	0.18631
Several times	0.83060	0.09881	0.06784
Competition(New date)	0.82472	0.05716	0.03855
Competition(New friends)	0.48057	0.40475	0.30193
Competition(Looks/talks)	0.73493	0.37521	0.20134
More attractive	0.33597	0.56395	0.23782
Less attractive	0.37024	0.65124	0.20678
Committed	0.15053	0.65173	0.63791
Like	0.79869	0.34611	0.28053
Length(2 months)	0.78731	0.24831	0.12141
Length(1 year)	0.75871	0.16269	0.30071
Trust	0.23848	0.83094	0.32108
Mistrust	0.17502	0.25906	0.90351
Not lied	0.11628	0.94942	0.15131
Lied	0.29194	0.31698	0.80882

first four scales evaluated degree of anger, sadness, humiliation and jealousy itself. That is, it was assumed that the jealous response involved feelings of sadness, anger, and/or humiliation. The four remaining scales evaluated the consequent social events or the third element of the triple contingency. In this case, it was evaluated on four scales related to the likelihood of reacting to the jealous situation or conflict by: breaking up the relationship, causing physical injury to a third party, causing harm to the partner and/or inflicting physical injury upon themselves.

Antecedent Situations

As it has been explained earlier, the situations described were derived from combinations of levels of eight influencing variables, each one of them with two levels at least. These variables were combined differently throughout the 44 situations. Out of the 17 levels of these eight variables, the following were the ones that obtained the higher scores, that is, the situations having these categories were rated with the stronger jealous reaction. They were orderly:

Form 1. a) The conflict was set by one member of the couple wanting to see or actually seeing someone else as compared to meeting new friends, and talking about former ex-girl/boy-friend, getting disturbed by his/her presence, or looking at other girls/boys while being together, b) The couple was committed to each other as opposed to just liking

each other, c) When the couple was infrequently dating as opposed to frequently dating, d) When the conflict situation had occurred several times as compared to the first time, e) One member of the couple had lied in the past, f) One member of the couple had a feeling of mistrust.

Form 2. a) The conflict was set by one member of the couple wanting to see or actually seeing someone else, b) When the conflict situation had occurred several times, c) When the rival was more attractive as compared to less attractive, d) One member of the couple had a feeling of mistrust, e) When the couple was casually dating, f) When the couple like each other, g) One member of the couple had lied in the past.

Regarding the situations that generated the highest scores on both Forms, they included the same combinations of influencing variables with only one difference: in Form 1, Level of commitment included the category Committed and in Form 2, Like each other. Thus, both situations included Level of commitment, Length of the relationship (One year), and Competition (New date). Then, it should be expected that a situation like this, involving these three components, would cause a very strong jealous reaction. It should also be emphasized that on both Forms the distribution of the mean scores for all the scales rating the situations described were the same, suggesting that both

Forms are equivalent.

On the other hand, some questions are yet to be answered which may be solved in another study. Comparisons between Form 1 and 2 showed discrepancies in the following:

a) In Form 1, the variable Level of commitment obtained its higher score under the category of Committed. In contrast, in Form 2, the higher score was represented by the category Like each other. Since in Form 1 as well as in Form 2 the highest score in the variable Stage of the relationship was obtained under the category Casually dating, an analysis of the situations in Form 1 describing the romantic conflicts associated with the variable Level of commitment was done as a way to understand this discrepancy. Since in both Forms the situations described were similar, variations on the samples may explain the differences. It would be important to solve this dilemma about when a jealous response might be stronger, either when committed to the person or when liking the person.

b) Although there was a difference in means between Form 1 and Form 2 regarding the variable Attractiveness of the rival, the difference was found to be significant just in Form 2, in which case the jealous response was higher when the rival was more attractive. Although this finding sounds logical, it would be of importance to study this issue further.

Another relevant finding is that the situations where the main plot was competition stimulated by one of the members of the couple wanting to see someone else or an

actual episode of going out with someone else elicited the highest jealous response as opposed to plots where there was mistrust and/or one of the members of the couple had lied in the past. In other words, what was considered by the samples as the most threatening circumstance to the course of their relationship was a situation where there was a kind of competition with a possible new date as compared to mistrust and/or lying.

The Jealous Response

The four scales used to measure the actual jealous response (Anger, Sadness, Humiliation, and Jealousy) obtained similar means overall. Anger was the scale that obtained the highest score. As for the codes on each of the scales, the samples responded with a tendency to choose the middle of the scale on the following scales: Anger ("uncomfortable"); Sadness ("sad"); Jealousy ("slightly jealous"). For the scale Humiliation, code 1 ("unaffected") was the most frequently chosen although it was very closely followed by code 5 ("embarrassed") on one Form. This scale was also found to be significantly related to sex. Women reported feeling more humiliated than men when having to face a romantic conflict where jealousy is involved. Since none of the other scales (Anger, Jealousy, and Sadness) were significantly related to sex it is hard to interpret this finding alone. It is suggested that further research be conducted in this area.

Consequent Social Events

Of the four scales used to measure consequences of a jealousy-evoking situation (Strengthen-Break-up, Help-Get back, Support-Confront and Hurt myself), Support-Confront obtained the highest mean score and Hurt myself the lowest. The Scale Support-Confront obtained the highest mean score due to the sample's choice of the higher codes on the scale, with 6 the code most chosen (which meant confronting the partner). In addition, this scale was found to be significantly related to ethnic background. In this regard, whites were the most supportive as opposed to confronting the partner. On the other hand, hispanics were more prone to confront the partner, followed by asians. However, these findings are not conclusive since they were significant only in Form 2 of the questionnaire.

Regarding the Scale Strengthen-Break-up, the code most chosen was 5 which meant maintain the relationship. Although several studies have found differences between females and males in their expression of jealousy, in this study significant differences between females and males were not found. On the contrary, females as well as males, reported that they would try to maintain the relationship as opposed to break it up, in spite of the conflict situation.

Considering the Scale Help-Get back, the sample chose most frequently code 1, "Help the other partner", followed by code 5, "Be indifferent". In other words, when faced with the conflict caused by a jealousy-evoking situation,

the sample reported that they would help the partner instead of getting back at him/her. This finding is logically related to the fact that they also reported they would try to maintain the relationship. Thus, in general, the overall consequences of a jealousy-evoking situation on this sample was that the partner would try to help the other partner to overcome the conflict situation, would try to maintain the relationship when faced with the conflict situation, and would confront the partner when a conflict situation arises. It should be emphasized that in the case of this later scale, Support-Confront, confronting the partner did not have a negative connotation but an assertive connotation. This is so since the last two codes on the scale, following confront, were "Embarass him/her" and "Slap him/her" respectively. Perhaps the sample decided that confront was a better choice for the situation than support when it could have been interpreted by the other partner as if the partner affected was letting the situation pass by without any further explanation of the actual conflict.

Finally, the last scale, which concerned the degree to which the person would try to hurt him/herself, obtained the lowest mean score over all the scales. The code most frequently chosen was 4, that meant "Not do anything that would hurt me". Although there have been findings related to suicide attempts among adolescents that have been related to romantic conflicts and where jealousy might have been involved, in this study the results do not support

these findings. One variable that should be taken into account is the fact that since these data were obtained through self-report, subjects may have felt reluctant to report any real possibility of deliberately attempting to hurt themselves. Another possibility is that the sample did not view "Hurt myself" as equivalent to a suicide attempt. In this case, refinement of the scale would be necessary.

The last important finding concerning this study is the reported effect that experience had on the jealous response. It was found that people tended to report a stronger jealous response when they did not have previous experience with the situation and a lesser response when they did have such experience. This could mean that a) people tended to overrate their own possible reactions to a situation that they have not yet faced but is generally regarded as negative, b) when in the real situation, they might realize that their expectations were out of proportion or exaggerated, that the conflict has a variety of ways to be handled, therefore, that it was feasible to cope with it, or c) through experience they may learn alternate responses to deal with conflict in a more realistic way. In any event, this finding shows that the ultimate idea of teaching adolescents to deal with romantic conflict and problems related to it such as intimacy, is viable. Evidently, the responses given by this sample showed that the way they reacted to the situations described is directly related to a learning process.

Summary

In summary, it can be stated that, among the antecedents that cause a strong jealousy reaction, when analyzing jealousy from a three-term contingency paradigm, Competition with a new date when casually dating combined with the fact that this situation had happened several times and combined as well with one of the partners having lied in the past, produced the strongest jealous reaction for the samples in this study. It was also found that, depending on the reported experience with the situation, the jealous response was lesser or stronger. From this finding it could be inferred the actual effect and importance of the learning process on the jealous response. It is also important to point out that the feeling most associated with the jealous response was anger opposed to sadness, humiliation and jealousy itself. This finding shows the necessity of teaching adolescents better ways to deal with romantic conflict where jealousy is involved. As for the social consequences, the samples under study reported as the most likely consequence "Confronting the partner" when faced with the conflict situation. Since anger was the feeling most highly associated with the jealousy reaction, effects of social desirability related to self-reports could have played an important effect on these results. Subjects may have felt reluctant to report a more violent reaction to the conflict or, on the contrary, they may have really felt that an assertive confrontation with the partner was a better

choice to solve the conflict.

Finally, although the results obtained may not be conclusive, it is considered that the findings provide an opportunity for further research in this area that is becoming more and more studied during the last years.

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Appendix A

Script for Oral Instructions

My name is Margaret/Larry. We are working on a Master's Thesis study under Dr. Martin Gipson's supervision at the University of the Pacific. We are interested in the romantic conflicts that high school students may have so that solutions can be worked out. To make this possible, we would very much appreciate your cooperation.

Now, let me explain to you what you have to do. I will give you a questionnaire that describes twenty situations which are believed to provide examples of romantic conflicts. These situations were described by high school students like you in a previous study. Every situation has nine questions that can be answered by putting a circle around the number that best fit your reaction. Let me give you an example:

"Read aloud the example given in the questionnaire and go through all the answers to the nine questions provided in the example" Have you understood me? Now, what I need you to do is to read every situation, circling the number that matches the word closest to your own feelings on the nine questions that follow each situation. Do you have any questions so far? Please take the question number one now and start answering the questions. Remember, it is very important for you to think that you are really involved in

each situation and then circle the first number that occurs to you. I am looking for what you really would feel and do if you were going through each situation.

Do you have any questions?

Let's begin now.

Appendix B

Survey: Females 1

1. Age 17
2. Ethnic background

☒ White☐ Black☐ Asian☐ Hispanic

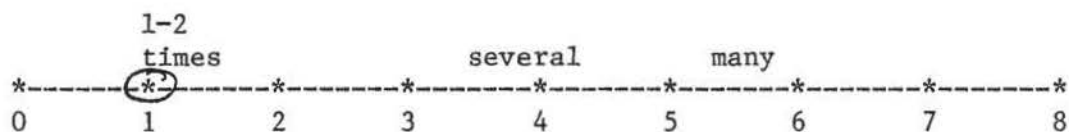
Please answer the following questions honestly. There are not right or wrong answers. We are interested in knowing how you would feel and react in situations like the ones described. We are not asking you to put your name on the questionnaire. Your name will not be connected with your answers.

EXAMPLE

Mary and John are engaged. They are really in love. One day John tells Mary that he wants to break up because he has met someone else.

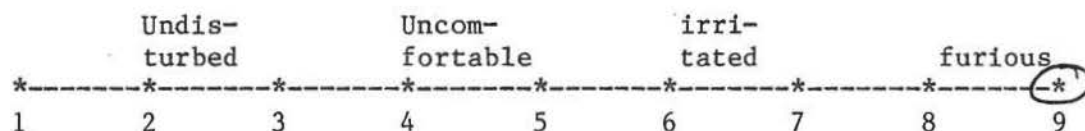
Since there is one questionnaire for the girls and one for the boys, in this case one girl that filled out the questionnaire reacted to this situation like this:

- a. How many times has that happened to you?



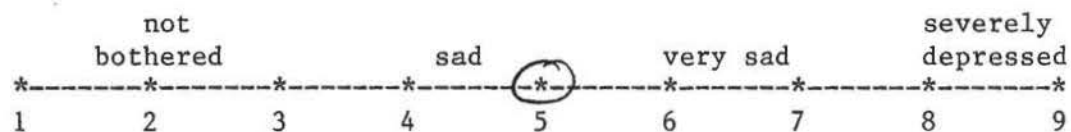
She circled 1 meaning once.

- b. I would feel



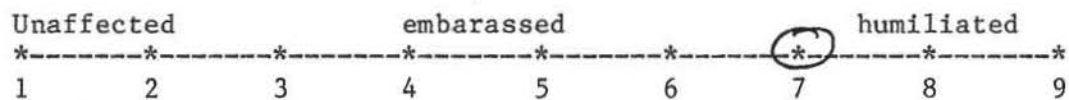
She circled 9 meaning furious.

- c. I would feel



She circled 5 meaning sad.

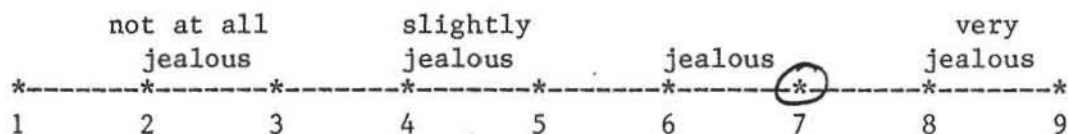
- d. I would be



She circled 7 meaning close to humiliated.

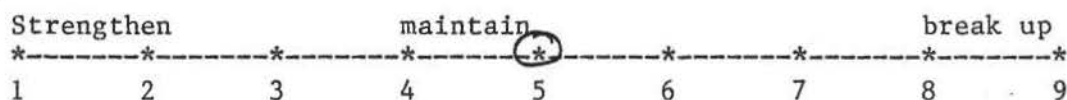
EXAMPLE (continued)

e. I would be



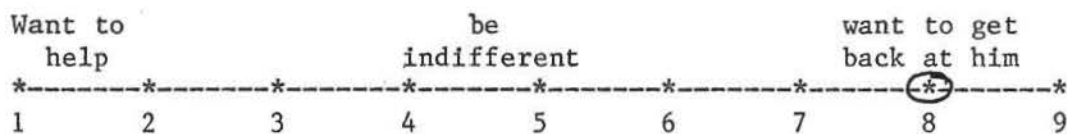
She circled 7 meaning jealous.

f. I would try to _____ the relationship.



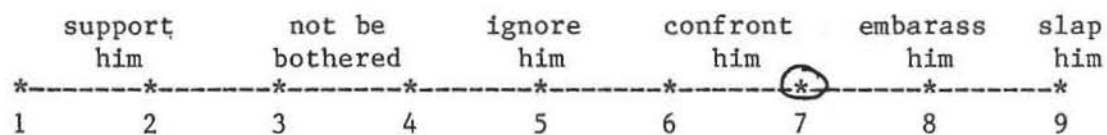
She circled 5 meaning try to "maintain" the relationship.

g. I would



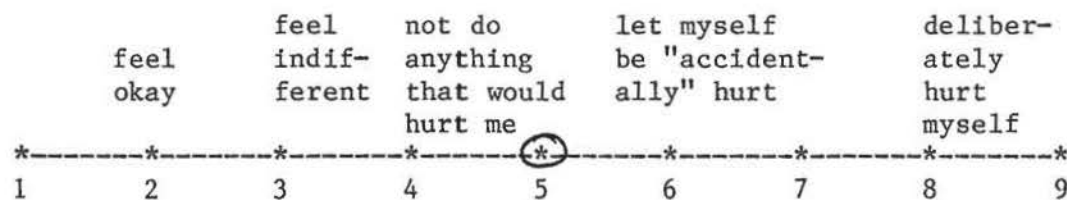
She circled 8 meaning want to get back at him.

h. I would likely



She circled close to 7 meaning confront him.

i. I would likely



She circled close to 5 meaning "not do anything that would hurt me."

1. Raymond and Louise have been casually dating. Everytime they go to parties he keeps looking at other girls.
2. Theresa and Harvey have been seriously dating. One night while at a party this old girlfriend of Harvey's shows up. Theresa thinks that the girl is very pretty and that Harvey is disturbed by his old girlfriend's presence.
3. Roger and Glenda have been seriously dating. For the first time since they started going out, Roger starts spending more time with other people that she doesn't know.
4. Jeff and Donna have been casually dating. One day when they were eating lunch, Jeff meets a girl friend of his and starts talking to her and ignores Donna. Donna keeps thinking that the girl is much prettier than she.
5. Martha and Bill have been seriously dating. Lately Bill has started spending more and more time with his friends and she doesn't know what to do.
6. Benjamin and Martha have been going out for a year. They are committed to each other so they don't go out with anyone else. One day, they have a date but Benjamin stands Martha up. Afterwards she finds out that he was out with his friends.
7. Ben and Martha are casually dating. They spend a lot of time together. Ben has some friends who have very nice cars and go out to very nice places. They seem to have a rather easy life as opposed to hers. Ben has started going out with them and leaving her on her own.
8. Ray and Louise like each other. Then Louise's family has to move to another town. Ever since then Ray and Louise haven't seen each other very often. One night Ray promises Louise to see her but he doesn't show up. Louise feels very suspicious and thinks something else is going on although he has never lied to her.
9. Arthur and Jenny have been casually dating. One night Jenny went out with a couple of friends and she saw Arthur with a very pretty girl.
10. Jeff and Donna have been dating for two months and by now they are in love. While eating at a restaurant, Jeff meets two friends having fun with a bunch of people. After introducing Donna to his friends, he ignores her and spends the rest of the time talking with the group and looking at other girls.
11. Lynda and Randy are casually dating. They have been having sex for the last two months. Lynda finds out that friend of both of them who isn't that pretty go pregnant by Randy.

12. Carole and Jerry are seriously dating. While Carole is doing some shopping she sees Jerry in a car with a girl. By now she has seen him doing this several times.
13. Sammy and Dorothy have been going out for two months and they don't go out with anyone else. Suddenly, Sammy tells Dorothy that he is bored and needs something different. He tells her he is going to start going out with his friends.
14. Theresa has been going out with Paul for two months and by now they are very committed to each other. Then she finds out that while she was going with him, Paul was going with two other girls.
15. Agnes and Mike have been dating for a year and they are very much in love. They went to a party and after a while she saw Mike leaving with a classmate of hers. Agnes walked outside as Mike and the girl drive away kissing.
16. Evelyn and Alejandro are seriously dating. Generally they spend most of their free time together. Lately, Alejandro spends more and more time with a group of friends. Evelyn doesn't understand what he sees in them because their lifestyle is very boring for her.
17. Roger and Glenda are in love. He starts spending more time with other people that she doesn't know. Glenda feels strange about asking him who those people are and fears that there may be some other girl, even though he has never lied to her in the past.
18. Roy and Heidi like each other. For the past two weeks Roy has had to stay at the library and study for a big test coming up. One day Heidi goes down to the library to check up on him because he has lied to her in the past. Roy isn't there.
19. Rafel and Miriam have been seriously dating. Rafael tells her that an old girlfriend has called him up, and he has gone out with her. This is the first time this has happened.
20. Paula and Frank have been dating for a year and they don't go out with anyone else. Paula and Frank double date sometimes with Sally and Robert. One night when the four are together Sally flirts with Frank and Frank pays a lot more attention to her than to Paula.
21. Elsy and Jose are in love. After some times Jose's relationship with Elsy starts becoming too much for him and he lets her know it. Although he has lied to her in the past she trusts him and wants to do something about the relationship.
22. Don and Vicki have been casually dating. One night at a party an old girlfriend of Don's shows up. Vicki never had the chance to meet her before. Vicki believes that Don is bothered by his old girlfriend being there.

a. How many times has this happened to you?

	1-2		several		many			
	times							
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

b. I would feel

	undis-		uncom-		irri-		fur-	
	turbed		fortable		tated		ious	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

c. I would feel

	not		sad		very sad		severely	
	bothered						depressed	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

d. I would be

	unaffected		embarrassed				humiliated	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

e. I would be

	not at all		slightly				very	
	jealous		jealous		jealous		jealous	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

f. I would try to _____ the relationship.

	strengthened		maintain				break up	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

g. I would

	want to		be				want to get	
	help		indifferent				back at him	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

h. I would likely

	support		not be		ignore		confront		embarrass		slap
	him		bothered		him		him		him		him
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

i. I would likely

	feel		not do		let myself		deliber-	
	okay		anything		be "accident-		ately hurt	
			that would		ally" hurt		myself	
			hurt me					
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Survey: Females 2

1. Age
2. Ethnic background

White

Black

Asian

Hispanic

Please answer the following questions honestly. There are not right or wrong answers. We are interested in knowing how you would feel and react in situations like the ones described. We are not asking you to put your name on the questionnaire. Your name will not be connected with your answers.

1. Diana and Bill have been seriously dating. Now for the first time, while having an argument he brings up an old girlfriend of his, saying that Diana is just as bad as she.
2. Benjamin and Marie have been seriously dating. Whenever Benjamin meets their friends, he ignores her and looks a lot at different girls.
3. Rita and Bryan have been going out for a year and they like each other. Bryan has started feeling that his relationship with Rita is becoming too much for him because he cannot go out with his friends or do the things he used to do with them. Bryan decides to start running around more with his friends again.
4. Karen and Mike have been casually dating. Mike often doesn't show up when they have a date because he is out with his friends.
5. Arthur and Jenny have been going out for two months and they like each other. One night when they were supposed to go out on a double date, Arthur tells her that he is going out with his friends instead.
6. Roger and Glenda are committed to each other. Although Roger starts spending more time with other people that she doesn't know, she believes that nothing is going wrong with their relationship because he has told her so, and he has never lied to her.
7. Evelyn and Alejandro are casually dating. Generally they spend most of their free time together. Lately, Alejandro spends more and more time with a group of friends. Evelyn doesn't understand what he sees in them because their lifestyle is very boring to her.
8. Ray and Louise like each other. Then Louise's family has to move to another town. Ever since then Ray and Louise haven't seen each other very often. One night Ray promises Louise to see her but he doesn't show up. He has never lied to her and she really believes that something must have happened to him.
9. David and Sharon have been casually dating. When summer came, David said he wanted to date other people during the summer. Then David meets a girl and goes out with her. He has done this several times before.
10. Arturo and Soledad have been seriously dating. One night Soledad went out with a couple of friends and she saw Arturo with a girl less attractive than she.
11. Barbara and Victor have been dating for two months and they like each other. One night at a party, Victor keeps looking at another girl all night.

12. Doris and Jaime have been seriously dating. One night at a party an old girlfriend of Jaime's shows up. Doris thinks that the girl is not as pretty as she is.
13. Marlene has been going out with Fred for a year. They like each other a lot. One night she walked in on him and another girl while they were sprawled out on the couch at his folk's house.
14. Sammy and Dorothy have been casually dating. Suddenly for the first time, Sammy tells Dorothy that he is bored and needs to go out with his friends.
15. Miguel and Maria have been seriously dating. One day when they were eating lunch, Miguel sees a girl friend of his and starts talking to her and ignores Maria. Maria is thinking that the girl is less attractive than she.
16. Ben and Martha are seriously dating and they spend a lot of time together. Ben has some friends who have very nice cars and go out to very nice places. They seem to have a rather easy life as opposed to hers. Ben has started going out with them and leaving her on her own.
17. Grace and Walter have been going out for a year. They like each other and usually get along pretty well. But everytime they go someplace, Walter talks about his ex-girlfriend.
18. Ruth and Pat have been casually dating. Now Pat tells her that an old girlfriend has moved back to Stockton and he is seeing her again. This is the first time something like this has happened.
19. Greg and Virginia have been going out for about two months and they like each other a lot. One night Virginia sees Greg with another girl at a pizza place.
20. Eduardo and Marlene are committed to each other. For the past two weeks Eduardo has had to stay at the library and study for a big test coming up. One day Marlene goes down to the library to check up on him because he has lied to her in the past. Eduardo isn't there.
21. Rita and Brian like each other. After some time Brian's relationship with Rita starts becoming too much for him and he lets her know it. Although he has lied to her in the past she trusts him and wants to do something about the relationship.
22. Lynda and Randy are seriously dating. They have been having sex for the last two months. Lynda finds out that a friend of both of them, who is prettier than Lynda, got pregnant by Randy.

a. How many times has this happened to you?

	1-2		several		many			
	times							
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

b. I would feel

	undis-		uncom-		irri-		furiously
	turbed		fortable		tated		
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

c. I would feel

	not		sad		very sad		severely
	bothered						depressed
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

d. I would be

	unaffected		embarrassed		humiliated
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6

e. I would be

	not at all		slightly		very
	jealous		jealous		jealous
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6

f. I would try to _____ the relationship.

	strengthened		maintain		break up
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6

g. I would

	want to		be		want to get
	help		indifferent		back at him
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6

h. I would likely

	support		not be		ignore		confront		embarrass		slap
	him		bothered		him		him		him		him
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

i. I would likely

	feel		not do		let myself		deliber-
	okay		anything		be "accident-		ately hurt
			that would		ally" hurt		myself
			hurt me				
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Survey: Males 1

1. Age
2. Ethnic background

White

Black

Asian

Hispanic

Please answer the following questions honestly. There are not right or wrong answers. We are interested in knowing how you would feel and react in situations like the ones described. We are not asking you to put your name on the questionnaire. Your name will not be connected with your answers.

1. Raymond and Louise have been casually dating. Everytime they go to parties she keeps looking at other boys.
2. Theresa and Harvey have been seriously dating. One night while at a party this old boyfriend of Theresa's shows up. Harvey thinks that the boy is very handsome and that Theresa is disturbed by his old boyfriend's presence.
3. Roger and Glenda have been seriously dating. For the first time since they started going out, Glenda starts spending more time with other people that he doesn't know.
4. Jeff and Donna have been casually dating. One day when they were eating lunch, Donna meets a boy friend of hers and starts talking to him and ignores Jeff. Jeff keeps thinking that the boy is much handsomer than he.
5. Martha and Bill have been seriously dating. Lately Martha has started spending more and more time with her friends and he doesn't know what to do.
6. Benjamin and Martha have been going out for a year. They are committed to each other so they don't go out with anyone else. One day, they have a date but Martha stands Benjamin up. Afterwards he finds out that she was out with her friends.
7. Ben and Martha are casually dating. They spend a lot of time together. Martha has some friends who have very nice cars and go out to very nice places. They seem to have a rather easy life as opposed to his. Martha has started going out with them and leaving him on his own.
8. Ray and Louise like each other. Then Ray's family has to move to another town. Ever since then Ray and Louise haven't seen each other very often. One night Louise promises Ray to see him but she doesn't show up. Ray feels very suspicious and thinks something else is going on although she has never lied to him.
9. Arthur and Jenny have been casually dating. One night Arthur went out with a couple of friends and he saw Jenny with a very handsome boy.
10. Jeff and Donna have been dating for two months and by now they are in love. While eating at a restaurant, Donna meets two friends having fun with a bunch of people. After introducing Jeff to her friends, she ignores him and spends the rest of the time talking with the group and looking at other boys.
11. Lynda and Randy are casually dating. They have been having sex for the last two months. Randy finds out that Lynda is four months pregnant by a friend of both of them who is not very attractive.

12. Carole and Jerry are seriously dating. While Jerry is doing some shopping he sees Carole in a car with a boy. By now, he has seen her doing this several times.
13. Sammy and Dorothy have been going out for two months and they don't go out with anyone else. Suddenly, Dorothy tells Sammy that she is bored and needs something different. She tells him she is going to start going out with her friends.
14. Paul has been going out with Theresa for two months and by now they are very committed to each other. Then he finds out that while he was going with her, Theresa was going with two other boys.
15. Agnes and Mike have been dating for a year and they are very much in love. They went to a party and after a while he saw Agnes leaving with a classmate of his. Mike walked outside as Agnes and the boy drive away kissing.
16. Evelyn and Alejandro are seriously dating. Generally they spend most of their free time together. Lately, Evelyn spends more and more time with a group of friends. Alejandro doesn't understand what she sees in them because their lifestyle is very boring for him.
17. Roger and Glenda are in love. She starts spending more time with other people that he doesn't know. Roger feels strange about asking her who those people are and fears that there may be some other boy, even though she has never lied to him in the past.
18. Roy and Heidi like each other. For the past two weeks Heidi has had to stay at the library and study for a big test coming up. One day Roy goes down to the library to check up on her because she has lied to him in the past. Heidi isn't there.
19. Rafael and Miriam have been seriously dating. Miriam tells him that an old boyfriend has called her up, and she has gone out with him. This is the first time this has happened.
20. Paula and Frank have been dating for a year and they don't go out with anyone else. Paula and Frank double date sometimes with Sally and Robert. One night when the four are together Robert flirts with Paula and Paula pays a lot more attention to him than to Frank.
21. Elsy and Jose are in love. After some time Elsy's relationship with Jose starts becoming too much for her and she lets him know it. Although she has lied to him in the past he trusts her and wants to do something about the relationship.
22. Don and Vicki have been casually dating. One night at a party an old boyfriend of Vicki's shows up. Don never had the chance to meet him before. Don believes that Vicki is bothered by her old boyfriend being there.

a. How many times has this happened to you?

	1-2		several		many			
	times							
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

b. I would feel

	undis-		uncom-		irri-		fur-	
	turbed		fortable		tated		ious	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

c. I would feel

	not		sad		very sad		severely	
	bothered						depressed	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

d. I would be

	unaffected		embarassed		humiliated			
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

e. I would be

	not at all		slightly				very	
	jealous		jealous		jealous		jealous	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

f. I would try to _____ the relationship.

	strengthened		maintain		break up			
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

g. I would

	want to		be		want to get			
	help		indifferent		back at her			
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

h. I would likely

	support		not be		ignore		confront		embarass		slap
	her		bothered		her		her		her		her
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			

i. I would likely

	feel		feel		not do		let myself		deliber-
	okay		indif-		anything		be "accident-		ately hurt
			ferent		that would		ally" hurt		myself
					hurt me				
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

Survey: Males 2

1. Age
2. Ethnic background

White

Black

Asian

Hispanic

Please answer the following questions honestly. There are not right or wrong answers. We are interested in knowing how you would feel and react in situations like the ones described. We are not asking you to put your name on the questionnaire. Your name will not be connected with your answers.

1. Diana and Bill have been seriously dating. Now for the first time, while having an argument she brings up an old boyfriend of hers, saying that Bill is just as bad as he.
2. Benjamin and Marie have been seriously dating. Whenever Marie meets their friends, she ignores him and looks a lot at different boys.
3. Rita and Bryan have been going out for a year and they like each other. Rita has started feeling that her relationship with Bryan is becoming too much for her because she cannot go out with her friends or do the things she used to do with them. Rita decides to start running around more with her friends again.
4. Karen and Mike have been casually dating. Karen often doesn't show up when they have a date because she is out with her friends.
5. Arthur and Jenny have been going out for two months and they like each other. One night when they were supposed to go out on a double date, Jenny tells him that she is going out with her friends instead.
6. Roger and Glenda are committed to each other. Although Glenda starts spending more time with other people that he doesn't know, he believes that nothing is going wrong with their relationship because she has told him so, and she has never lied to him.
7. Evelyn and Alejandro are casually dating. Generally they spend most of their free time together. Lately, Evelyn spends more and more time with a group of friends. Alejandro doesn't understand what she sees in them because their lifestyle is very boring to him.
8. Ray and Louise like each other. Then Ray's family has to move to another town. Ever since then Ray and Louise haven't seen each other very often. One night Louise promises Ray to see him but she doesn't show up. She has never lied to him and he really believes that something must have happened to her.
9. David and Sharon have been casually dating. When summer came, Sharon said she wanted to date other people during the summer. Then Sharon meets a boy and goes out with him. She has done this several times before.
10. Arturo and Soledad have been seriously dating. One night Arturo went out with a couple of friends and he saw Soledad with a boy less attractive than he.
11. Barbara and Victor have been dating for two months and they like each other. One night at a party, Barbara keeps looking at another boy all night.

12. Doris and Jaime have been seriously dating. One night at a party an old boyfriend of Doris' shows up. Jaime thinks that the boy is not as good looking as he is.
13. Marlene has been going out with Fred for a year. They like each other a lot. One night he walked in on her and another boy while they were sprawled out on the couch at her folk's house.
14. Sammy and Dorothy have been casually dating. Suddenly for the first time, Dorothy tells Sammy that she is bored and needs to go out with her friends.
15. Miguel and Maria have been seriously dating. One day when they were eating lunch, Maria sees a boy friend of hers and starts talking to him and ignores Miguel. Miguel is thinking that the boy is less attractive than he.
16. Ben and Martha are seriously dating and they spend a lot of time together. Martha has some friends who have very nice cars and go out to very nice places. They seem to have a rather easy life as opposed to his. Martha has started going out with them and leaving him on his own.
17. Grace and Walter have been going out for a year. They like each other and usually get along pretty well. But everytime they go someplace, Grace talks about her ex-boyfriend.
18. Ruth and Pat have been casually dating. Now Ruth tells him that an old boyfriend has moved back to Stockton and she is seeing him again. This is the first time something like this has happened.
19. Greg and Virginia have been going out for about two months and they like each other a lot. One night Greg sees Virginia with another boy at a pizza place.
20. Eduardo and Marlene are committed to each other. For the past two weeks Marlene has had to stay at the library and study for a big test coming up. One day Eduardo goes down to the library to check up on her because she has lied to him in the past. Marlene isn't there.
21. Rita and Brian like each other. After some time Rita's relationship with Brian starts becoming too much for her and she lets him know it. Although she has lied to him in the past he trusts her and wants to do something about the relationship.
22. Lynda and Randy are seriously dating. They have been having sex for the past two months. Randy finds out that Lynda is four months pregnant by a friend of theirs who he considers very handsome.

a. How many times has this happened to you?

	1-2								
	times		several				many		
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

b. I would feel

	undis-			uncom-		irri-		furios	
	turbed			fortable		tated			
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

c. I would feel

	not							severely	
	bothered			sad		very sad		depressed	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

d. I would be

	unaffected			embarassed			humiliated		
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

e. I would be

	not at all			slightly				very	
	jealous			jealous		jealous		jealous	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

f. I would try to _____ the relationship.

	strengthened			maintain				break up	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

g. I would

	want to			be				want to get	
	help			indifferent				back at her	
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

h. I would likely

	support		not be		ignore		confront	embarass	slap
	her		bothered		her		her	her	her
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	

i. I would likely

		feel	not do		let myself		deliber-		
	feel	indif-	anything		be "accident-		ately hurt		
	okay	ferent	that would		ally" hurt		myself		
			hurt me						
-----	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*	*-----*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	